Indiana State Sentinel.

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To Correspondents.

The River and Harbor Bill. The following are the items of the bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, which recently passed Congress, and to which the President refused

his sanction : Breakwater structure at Burlington, Lake Cham-Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Steam Dredges, Lake Champlain, Port Ontario Harbor. O-wego Harbor, -Big Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, Little Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, Genessee River. -D edge boat, Lake Outario and River St. Lawrence, Buffalo Harbor. Dunkirk Harbor, Erre Harbor, - 10,000 or not. Grand River Harbor, - 10,000 Ashtabula Harbor, -Cleveland Harbor, -Huron Harbor, Sandusky City, River Rasin, Lake Erie diedge boat, Grand River Harbor, Lake Michigan, Mouth Kalamazoo River, -St. Joseph Harbor, -Michigan City Harbor, Racine, Little Fort, Southport, Milwaukie, Chicago, and dredge boat, in all, - -St Louis Harber, Stanford Ledge, Maine, Boston Harbor, Bridgeport, -

Providence,

Port Penn,

Newark Bay,

Baltimore City.

Havre de Grace,

Savannah Harbor,

Hudson River, above and below Albany,

Great Wood Hole Harbor, Massachusetts, -

Newcastle, Delaware

Delaware breakwater.

Ohio River, above the Falls, Ohio, below the Falls at Louisville, including Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri, . Completing or repairing works on the Atlantic, - 20,000 We publish in another column the message of the President, in which he gives his reasons for vetoing the bill. It is greatly to be regretted that some of the proposed appropriations were such as cannot be justified on the ground of principle or expediency. Such, for instance, as that for "the St. Louis harbor." The river is naturally running away from the city, and the property holders there desire that its course shall be restrained and directed to suit their interest at the public expense. If such an appropriation were made for St. Louis, there could be no good or not, the veto has almost always been exerted in reason why similar favors should not be conferred upon every other river town; and they all would be very ready to put in their claims. It would be impossible for the government to raise money enough, by any process of taxation, to answer the demands which under such circumstances would certainly be made

Department! But while we agree with the President that the General Government cannot legitimately prosecute works of local internal improvement, we do not think that any distinction should be made in the protection of our foreign and internal commerce. The idea is ludicrons! So far as the West is concerned, how could we have foreign without internal commerce?

The rivers and lakes are just as much entitled to the supervision and care of the General Government as the ocean is; to the same extent and no more. Mr. Douglass of Ill.nois took the right ground on this point when he said that "all distinctions between the right to protect commerce on the rivers, lakes, and the ocean must be repudiated. There is no reason for such distinction, and the very suggestion of it is odious from its palpable injustice. We must meet the under the Constitution, to protect commerce on our The West will never sobmit to an odious and unjust discrimination, which lavishes millions on the seabord, and excludes the lakes and rivers from all participation. They must all be placed on the same footing and share alike in the favors and burdens of government."

It seems to us that when Western politicians can find some such common ground of union as here indicated, and can avoid mere local improvements, we shall no longer be troubled by Presidential vetoes.

the vote in the House was as tollows:

Aves-Messis. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Blanchard, Bowlin, Brinkerhoff, Wm. W. Campbell, Edsall, Ellsworth, John H. Ewing, Faran, Foot, Foster, bard, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, James B. Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenck, Sea-Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stanton, Stewart, St. John, Strohm, politics" is a great hobby with weak-brained men. Sykes, Thibodeaux, Thomason, Borj. Thompson, Junes Thompson, Thurman, Tabbatts, Tilden, Trambo, Vinton,

ringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James Black, James W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Presson King, Lawrence, and gains on the Whigs in Vigo. Leake, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClernand, McConnell, McCrate, James McDowell, McKay, Barclay Martin, Pill-bury, Reid, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawtelle, Sawyer, paraded through the streets of Alleghany city, accom-Morse, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perry, Phelps, Scammon, Seddon, Atexander D. Sims, Le nard H. Sims, panied with music and a banner bearing the inscrip-Simpson. Strong. Tomas, Towns, Tredway, Wick, Wil- tion-" George Mifflin Dallas, the base ingrate. Alas! liams, Wilmot, Woodwa d, Woodworth, and Yost-91.

roll was called, gave notice that if he had voted he titude. The affair was got up by the hands employed should have voted against the bill.

So two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, as required by the constitution in such cases, the bill was rejected.

The Secretary of State has as yet furnished no official account of the votes polled at the late election, for publication as he is required to do by law. This is the reason why we do not give the official report in our colutans.

We disagree almost in toto from our correspondent S. on the subject of Capital punishment. If some other correspondent does not relieve us from the task, we shall examine some of his arguments on the first favorable occasion.

The Democratic Majority.

Contrary to our first expectations, it now appears likely that the majority for Gov. Whitcomb will exceed that given for President Polk, and come quite up Adams, to 2500. The aggregate vote however will fall off very Allen, much. There was no ex itement to cause the people to turn out in full strength, and it is not improbable Blackford The following will hereafter be the permanent terms that if the Whig papers had been less abusive, Gov. Boone, W. might have been defeated by the apathy of our Carroll

In view of the majority for Governor, it is hard to Five copies, due year, 8.00 reconcile ourselves to the probable loss of the House Clinton, Twenty copies, one year, directed to one person, 20.00 strength to a majority in that House, but by the elec- Dearborn, tion of Whigs in such strong democratic counties as (Published three times a week during the session.) Johnson, Clark, &c., it is lost to us. The democracy of some of the counties had local difficulties, it appears, which could only be adjusted at the polls-the Fayette. J. H., Leswille, In. Yours of the 5th, with the names of 24 new sub- court of last resort in politics. It "knocks us out of Floyd, tion as you desire. We thank you for your friendly zeal in our favor. the books," probably, for the State Printing; but Franklin, who it will knock in is a much harder matter to de- Fulion, eide upon. If we don't work for the State, however, Gibson Grant, we shall have an opportunity to work a great deal Greene, harder for the people. The whigs can't hinder us from doing that.

The next Legislature has also to elect a State Au- Hendricks, - \$15,000 ditor and State Treasurer, as well as State Printer. Huntington, - 15 000 We don't believe however that a small Whig majori- Jackson, - 10,000 ty will turn out the present incumbents of those offi-- 30,000 ces. If they should, we shall witness the curious J. fferson, spectacle of a State which has for three years given a Johnson, - 20 000 clear democratic popular majority, with a majority of Knox, 7,000 the executive and legislative offices in the hands of Kosciusko, 50 000 the Whigs. Verily, the Whigs know how to get Lake, - 15,000 into and keep office, whether the people are willing Laporte,

THE VETO POWER .- In the judgment of the Intel- Marshall, ligencer, says the Washington "Union," the veto Miami, power which the constitution has lodged in the Presi- | Monroe, dent is a "one man power," unsuitable in a "repub- Morgan, . 10,000 lic." The founders of our institutions thought oth- Noble, erwise. They regarded the veto power as a preroga- Onio, Orange, - 40,000 tive conferred upon the President in his character as a Owen, - 89 000 representative of the whole people, and to be wielded Parke, 75,000 at once in defence of the constitution, and in protection Pike - 20,000 of the rights of minorities. The share of the Execu- Porter, - 15.000 tive in legislation stands upon precisely the same gen- Posey, 5,000 eral reason of policy, as that which divides the legis. Putnam, lative power into two houses, constituted upon a whol-- 75 000 ly different basis of representation. The House of Rush, Representatives has one constituency. The Senate - 20 000 has another constituency. And the President has a Spencer, - 50,000 third constituency, distinct from either of the others. - 4.450 The will of each of these constituencies is represent- Sullivan, - 80,000 ed in every law which passes both houses of Congress Switzerland, - 240,000 and receives the Executive sanction. Taken together, Tipton, - 80,000 these three constituencies make up a close approxi- Union, mation to the entire popular will. And precisely Vermillion, with this object a substantial right of veto upon any Vigo, law was given to each of the three co-ordinate branch- Waba-h, Warren, es of the government, which must concur in every act | Warrick, of legislation. To call the Presidential veto a "one man power," is just as absurd as it would be to call | Wells. the Senate a "fifty-four-man power." In either case | White, the power is popular power, delegated and organized by the constitution. But this circumstance is most remarkable-that whether it be a "one-man power" such a manner as to prevent that one man from se- Allen, A. W. and H., Wm. Rockhill, curing to himself more patronage and power. Mr. Butholomew and J., H. Barbour, Polk's veto to-day, for instance, arrests the power of Brown and M., spending near one and a half millions of dollars, un- Cass, M. and W., der his eye, with a corresponding number of officers Carroll and Clinton, or boards, who could be subject to his patronage.

upon the Treasury. Yet, strangely enough, it was Two of the most distinguished editors of Illistated in debate, that the sum for the St. Louis harnois have recently deceased. Dr. MATLACK, of the bor had been estimated and approved by the War Nauvoo Eagle, a new paper which was, under his direction, advancing to great popularity, and who was Fountain, formerly an associate of Horace Greely in the "New Yorker;" and WILLIAM WALTERS, for many years Gibson, P. and D., the Editor of the State Register. The latter had but recently enrolled himself as a private in one of the Henry, volunteer companies from Illinois, and proceeded to the place of rendezvous. He was subsequently ap- Johnson, pointed a commissary by the President, and while at Jefferson, St. Louis preparing to attend to the duties thus de- Lawrence volved on him, he was taken ill and died. His re- Laporte, P. and L., mains, we learn by the Reporter, were to be taken to Illinois for interment. The citizens of Illinois, we Monigomery, doubt not, will deeply regret this bereavement.

The Union of the 6th, in relation to certain Parke, rumors, says: We are not advised that any messenger has arrived from Mexico, or that any overture Ripley, broad question boldly, whether Congress has the right, has been made by her to the government at Washington. What prospect there may be for peace, and at Switzerland and O., M. R. Green. navigable waters? and if so, it must apply to all alike. what period it may be effected, we cannot undertake St. Joseph, M. and F., Lot Day, to conjecture; though it is certain that the President Vermillion, will make good his repeated declarations to conclude Vigo, S. and C., a peace, as soon as he can do so consistently with the rights of the United States. But it is equally certain Wayne, that these public and repeated allusions of the Whigs to peace, and their desire to obtain it by relaxing the energetic prosecution of the war, are unfortunately

O'The N. Y. News justly remarks that "vulgar, Adams and Wells, On the question of the passage of the bill, the Pre- weak and narrow minds are continually devising homi- Allen, sident's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, lies upon the terrible unintellectuality and debasing Blackford and Jay, tendencies of partisan politics. They forget that this Boone, same "partisan politics" rules the country, preserves Carrell. John H. Campbell, Carroll, Catheart, John G. Chapman, Con- its honor and integrity, makes its laws, elevates its Cass and R., stable, Cranston, Culver, G. Davis, DeMott, Dixon, Donglass, able men, and sends into obscurity its bad ones. Clark, Giles, Goodyear, Grider, Grinnell, Hampton, Harper, Henley, "Partisan politics" is the great pivot upon which all Clinton and Tipton, Elias B. Holmes, Hough John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hub- our great revolutions of government are made, and Crawford and O., Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, the man who is competent to take a prominent part in Decator, Daniel P. King, Thos. Butler King, Leib, Lewis, Levis, such movements must possoss both mind and charac- Daviess and Martin, 0 Ligon, Long, McClelland, Joseph J. McDowell, McGaughey, McHenry, McIllvaine, Marsh, Miller, Morris, Moseley, ter. "Politics" is defined as "the science of govern-Niven, Pettir, Pollock Ramsey, Rathbun, Relfe, Julius ment." What would the science degenerate into if Elkhart, man, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Thomas there were no "parties?" This cant about "low

Wentworth, White, Winthrop, Wood, Wright, and Young Clerk of the General Land office, by Dick Thompson, Greene, NAYS-Messrs. Stephen Adams, Anderson, Atkinson, Bar- and some dozen other political loafers,-and the New A. Black, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Burt, Reuben Albany Bulletin, edited by Barnett, and others of the Harrison, Chapman, Chase, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Crozier, Cullom, same character,—must feel rich at the result of the Hendricks, Cunningham, Daniel, Dobbin, Dockery, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Erdman, Ficklin, Garvin, Gordon, Graham, Grover, Hamlin, late election! They showered their blackguardism Huntington, &c. Haraison, Harmanson, Hilliard, Hoge, I-aac E. Holmes, Hop- and abuse upon Whitcomb without stint; yet Whit- Jackson, kins, George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Hunter, comb gets a majority in the Whig county of Floyd,

> Last evening an efligy of George M. Dallas was in the iron works of Messrs. Bissell & Semple, Alleghany city .- Pitteburgh Chronicle, Aug. 4.

These effigy burners are taking the proper course to make Mr. Dallas President. Let them go ahead!

The President communicated the Oregon treaty, as ratified by the British government, to the Senate, on the 6th. In the House, same day, a bill respecting Oregon territory was passed.

its members, as it was in March, 1845, so it will be is in accordance with immemorial usage. in August, 1846.

For .- A fop in fine clothes is like a cinamon tree, the bark is worth more than the body.

ALGUST ELECTION, 1846.

67,867 70,181 Senators. 1845. D. W. Boone, H. and T., W. W. Conner, Wm. Berry, C. Taber. Jas. G. Read. P. Waters, H. Miller, Daviess and M., R. C. Clements. Jas. P. Millikin. Jos. Robinson. Abram Cuppy, Henry Simpson, J. S. Davis, Geo. Berry. R. Winchell. Grant and D., B. B. Edmonston, S. A. Verbrike, John Zenor, E. Murphey, A. Jackson, E D. English, F. Hardin, S Goodenow, A. T. Ellis, H. Hamer, A. L Osborn. Wm. Stewart. P. M. Paiks, John Beard. M. Marsh, Noble, &c., A. F Allison, W. H Stockwell. W. G. Coffin, A. D. Hamrick, Jesse Morgan, H. J. Bowers. Randolph, B. and J., Dixon Milligan, S. Chenowith, Jas. H. Henry,

Those in Italies are new members. Representatives. Laporte. Lawrence. Madison, Marion, Marshall and F., Miami, Montoe, Montgomery, Morgan, Noble,

D. Montgomery,

CA. M. Bradbury. ?

D. P. Holloway, 5

M. J. Howell,

E. D. Logan,

Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Porter and Lake, Posey, Putnam, Randolph Ripley, Scott. Shelby, Spencer, Steuben and Dekalb, 0 St. Joseph, Sullivan, Switzerland and O., 0 Tippecanoe, Union, Vanderburgh. Vermillion. Vigo, Wabash, Warren, Warrick. White, Pulaski, &c. Washington Wayne,

Some of the counties gave very large majorities

Baldwin, deceased.

"A lodge in some vast clover field, Some boundless contiguity of hay." The Veto.

reasons for not signing the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, as it appears in the Union of the 3d

To the House of Representatives : I have considered the bill entitled "An act making ap propriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," with the care which its importance demands, and now return the same to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. The bill proposes to appropriate one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars to be applied to more than forty distinct and press my mind with a grave sense of my duty to avert separate objects of improvement. On examining its provisions, and the variety of objects of improvement which it embraces, many of them of a local character, it is diffilaw, what practical constitutional restraint can hereafter of the States, but its inevitable tendency is, to embrace be imposed upon the most extended system of internal improvements by the federal government in all parts of the Union. The constitution has not, in my judgment, conferred upon the federal government the power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose. That this bill assumes for the federal government the right to exercise this power, cannot, I think, be doubted. The approved course of the government, and the deliberately expressed judgment of the people, have denied the existence of such a power under the constitution. Several of my predecessors have denied its existence in

the most solemn forms. The general proposition that the federal government does not possess this power is so well settled, and has for a considerable period been so generally acquiesced in, that it is not deemed necessary to reiterate the arguments by which it is sustained. Nor do I deem it necessary, after appropriations for similar improvements in other States. the full and elaborate discussions which have taken place before the country on this subject, to do more than state the general considerations which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the exercise of

It is not questioned that the federal government is one

their execution. In determining whether a given power has been granted, a sound rule of construction has been laid down by Mr. Madison. That rule is, that "whenever a question arises concerning a particular power, the first question is, whether the power le expres-ed in the constitution. If it be, the question is decided. If it be not expressed, the next enquiry must be, whether it is properly an incident to an expressed power, and necessary to its proposed prevail, all these evils will multiply and increase execution. If it be, it may be exercised by Congress. If with the increase of the number of the States, and the ed that there is any express grant in the constitution conferring on Congress the power in question. Is it then an incidental power, necessary and proper for the execution of any of the granted powers ! All the granted powers, it is confidently affirmed, may be effectually executed without the aid of such an incident. "A power to be incidental must not be exercised for ends which make it a principal or substantive power, independent of the principal power to which it is an incident." It is not enough that its exercise wou'd advance the public weal. It must be necessary and proper to the execution of the principal expressed power to which it is an incident, and without which such principal power cannot be carried into effect. The whole frame of the federal constitution proves that the government which it creates was intended to be one of limited and specified powers. A construction of the constitution so broad as that by which the power in question is defended, tends imperceptibly to a consolidation of power in equal to the improvement of every bay, inlet, creek and a government intended by its framers to be thus limited in its authority. "The obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the States into one sovereignty would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy." To guard against the assumption of all powers which encroach upon the reserved sovereignty of the States, and which consequently tend to consolidation, is the duty of all the true friends of our political system. That the power in question is not properly an incident to any of the granted powers, I am fully satisfied; but if there were doubts on this subject, experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the rule that all the functionaries of the federal government should abstain from to the objections stated, and did they stand alone I should the exercise of all questionable or doubtful powers. If an 0 enlargement of the powers of the federal government should be deemed proper, it is safer and wiser to appeal to the States and the people in the mode prescribed by the constitution for the grant desired, than to assume its exercise not possess the general power to construct works of internal a foreign war, and when Congress at its present session improvement within the States, or to appropriate money defray the expenses of the war, to be resorted to if the on the subject and become apprised of the consequenfrom the treasury for that purpose, what is there to exempt some, at least, of the objects of appropriatian included in this bill from the operation of the general rule ? This bill assumes the existence of the powers and in some of its provisions asserts the principle, that Congress may exercise it as fully as though the appropriations which it proposes were applicable to the construction of roads and canals. If there be a distinction in principle, it is not perceived, and should be clearly defined. Some of the objects of appropriation contained in this bill are local in their character, and lie within the limits of a single State; and though in the language of the bill, they are called harbors, they are not connected with foreign commerce, nor are they places of refuge or shelter for our navy, or commercial marine on the ocean or lake shores. To call the mouth of a creek, or a shallow inlet on our coast, a harbor, cannot confer the authority to expend the public money in its improvement. Congress have exercised the power coeval with the constitution of establishing light-houses, beacons, buoys, and piers on our ocean and lake shores, for the purpose of rendering navigation safe and easy, and of af-

posed to question or disturb the authority to make appropriations for such purposes. When we advance a step beyond this point, and in addition to the establishment and support, by appropriations from the treasury, of light-houses, beacons, buoys, piers, and other improvements within the bays, inlets, and harbors on our ocean and lake coasts, immediately connected with our foreign commerce, and attempt to make improvements in the interior at points unconnected with foreign Lieut. Hagner, of the U.S. Army, arrived at St. tion and security of our navy and commercial marine, the difficulty arises in drawing a line beyond which appropri- reported that he was sent west for the purpose of ations may not be made by the federal government.

ping. These are safeguards placed in existing channels

striction, he withheld his sanction from a bill which had the same evening. As great despatch will have to restriction was not as satisfactory as could be desired, and orders on the subject. that much embarrassment may be caused to the executive department in its execution, by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects." This restriction, it made, and no duties are ever collected at them. No ex- wheels and the propeller. ports of American products bound for foreign countries, ever clear from them. To assume that their existence in penditures on the waters leading to them, which would be otherwise unauthorized, would be to assert the proposition. that the law-making power may engraft new provisions on the constitution. If the restriction to a sound one, it can poor Pennsulvania!" The effigy was afterwards in favor of a State Convention - others as large tion, that it contains appropriations for more than twenty be emulated by a Turkish cadi or a Chinese man-Mr. Martin of Kentucky, who was absent when the burnt on Seminary Hill, amid the shouts of the mul- against. We have not been able to ascertain which objects of internal improvement, called in the bill harbors, darin-these functionaries being more noted for speed at places which have never been declared by law either in deciding than for careful and ample consideration. James G. Russell, of Oakland, Michigan, who reports of entry or delivery, and at which, as appears from the records of the treasury, there has never been an arrival The U. S. Senate, on the 4th, confirmed the of foreign merchandise, and from which there has never Oregon are said to be making considerable progress cause of her death. The stomach of the deceased nomination of Col. James Page, as Collector of the been a vessel cleared for a foreign country. It will be port of Philadelphia, and Judge Grier, of Pittsburgh, found that many of these works are new, and at places for as Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge first time proposed. It will be found, also, that the bill the improvement of which appropriations are now for the contains appropriations for rivers upon which there not only exists no foreign commerce, but upon which there It appears by the letters from the "Army of Inva-has not been established even a paper port of entry, and sion," that the soldiers are gloriously swindled by the for the mouths of creeks, denominated harbors, which if Scriptures into their language. It is written with Sutlers. One letter states, "I can positively buy improved can benefit only the particular neighborhood in English letters but Indian words. THE CABINET .- The Union says there is to be no more in Mobile with fifty cents than with five dollars which they are situated. It will be found, too, to contain change in the cabinet, and with the free consent of all here." There is nothing surprising about this. It appropriations the expenditure of which will only have

propriety be called harbors, and of all the rivers, impor-We copy the Message of the President giving his tant or unimportant, in every part of the Union. To To the Editors of the State Sentinel: sanction the bill with such provisions, would be to concede the principle that the federal government possesses the July, I find among the editorial, the following : power to expend the public money in a general system of internal improvements, limited in its extent only by the ever varying discretion of successive Congresses and suceral government, of the powers asserted in this bill, im- hang him ?" may enable me to do so.

It not only leads to a consolidation of power in the federal government at the expense of the rightful authority objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefitting but few at the expense of the common treasury of the whole. It will engender sectional feelings and prejudices calculated to per and correct one. disturb the harmony of the Union. It will destroy the harmony which should prevail in our counsels.

interests, strong enough, when united, to carry proposi- ed to wait upon him and to execute his mandates," to lead to wasteful and extravagant expenditures.

general interest of the whole. It is unjust to those States which have with their own means constructed their own internal improvements to make from the common treasury In its operation it will be oppressive and unjust towards those States whose representatives and people either deny murderer ! or doubt the existence of the power, or think its exercise inexpedient, and who, while they equally contribute to verse now, as in the days of Noah, "at the hand of gage in the general competition for a share of the public I also think that now as 3000 years ago " the land of limited powers. Its powers are such, and such only as are expressly granted in the constitution, or are properly incident to the expressly granted powers, and necessary to was given. Should the system of internal improvements would become daily less in comparison with the whole.

every year's experience of our system.

In a country of limited extent, with but few such objects of expenditure, (if the form of government permitted it.) a common treasury might be used for their improvement with much less inequality and injustice than in one of the vast extent which ours now presents in population and territory. The treasure of the world would hardly be of a reighborhood

The federal constitution was wisely adapted in its pro- be called " legal murder !" visions to any expansion of our timits and population; not feel it to be my duty to withhold my approval.

If no constitutional objections existed to the bill, there are others of a serious nature which deserve some consideration. It appropriates between one and two millions of dollars for objects which are of no pressing necessity; and this is proposed at a time when the country is engaged in "exigences of the government shall require it." It would ces. seem to be the dictate of wisdom under such circumstances to husband our means, and not to waste them on comparatively unimportant objects, so that we may reduce the oan or issue of treasury notes which may become view to avoid the accumulation of a large public debt, the existence of which would be opposed to the interests of our people, as well as to the genius of our free institutions. Should this bill become a law, the principle which it establishes will inevitably lead to large and annually increasing appropriations and drains upon the treasury. for it is not to be doubted that numerous other localities not embraced in its provisions, but quite as much entitled to the favor of the government as those which are embracof meeting the accumulated demands upon it.

of navigation. After the long acquiescence of the governand ever anxious, as far as I can consistently with my shall take it as an intimation that you do not want ment through all preceding administrations. I am not disresponsibility to our common constituents, to co-operate the subject discussed in your paper. with them in the discharge of our respective duties, it is with unfergned regret that I find myself constrained, for the reasons which I have assigned, to withhold my approval from this bill.

JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, August 3J, 1846.

More Volunteers required from Missouri .-Louis on the 28th ult, direct from Washington. It is

One of my predecessors, who saw the evil consequences to join General Kearney's command; that, in the of the system proposed to be revived by this bill, attempt- event of Col. Baker's regiment having left for the ed to define this line by declaring that, "expenditures of South, he was then to deliver a requisition on Gov. this character" should be "confined below the ports of en- Edwards, for one regiment of Infantry, to take the try or delivery established by law!" Acting on this re- same direction. Lieut. Hagner left for Jefferson city from the canvass; but each is confined to a single passed Congress "to improve the navigation of the Wa- be used in raising and organizing this regiment, we bash river." He was at the same time "sensible that this suppose the return mail will bring us the Governor's

was soon found, was subject to be evaded, and rendered Saturday, one from Boston and the other from New comparatively useless in checking the system of improvements which it was designed to arrest, in consequence of York. The result of this race will settle forever the the facility with which ports of entry and delivery may be utility of the screw, or submerged propeller; and "At the election of Pope, four powers, namelyestablished by law upon the upper waters, and in some in- great interest is felt as to the result by ship builders Austria, France, Spain, and Portugal-have each the stances, almost at the head springs of some of the most and commercial men. The Cambria is considered privilege of annulling the first election, should the unimportant of our rivers, and at points on our coast pos- the fastest of the Cunard line; and has made the choice of the Sacred College be disagreeable to them. sessing no commercial importance, and not used as places shortest passage on record between the two countries. Cardinal Bernet, Archbishop of Aix, or the Cardinal of refuge and safety by our navy, and other shipping. It is said that the captains of both these splendid ves- de la Tour d'Auvergne, it is said, will exercise this Many of the ports of entry and delivery now authorized sels are determined not to go faster than on ordinary power in the name of the French government. This by law, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, exist on- occasions, and feel as much interested in the result is called the power of the "Veto," or "Exclusive." ly in the statute books. No entry of foreign goods is ever as others do. It will be a fair trial between the side | The Exclusive can only be used once by each power

the statute books as ports of entry or delivery warrant ex- address to the electors, that is, the people, of Mis- that faculty is exhausted, and can no longer be opsissippi--where the judges are chosen by the people-- posed to any ulterior election. Of the four powers, sets forth his qualifications for the office of Chancellor. Austria and France will probably alone exercise it. Among other things, he mentions that he held the Spain is not in the enjoyment of full intercourse with only apply to the bays, inlets, and rivers connected with or office of Circuit Judge for four years, in which time the Holy See, and so forfeits her wrongful right. leading to such ports as actually have foreign commerce; "fifty thousand cases were tried and determined" Portugal, it is thought, is too weak to presume upon ports at which foreign importations arrive in bulk, paying before him. In four years there are 1,252 days, exclu- the privilege. This power of veto is but a slavery of the duties charged by law, and from which exports are ding Sundays: Mr. Maury, therefore, must have the Church. In whatever reasons, right or othermade to foreign countries. It will be found by applying heard and determined about thirty-nine cases every wise, it took its origin, they have ceased to exist and the restriction thus understood to the bill under considera- day; which is a rapidity of judicial operation only to the custom should be abolished."

OREGON INDIANS .- The Nes Praces Indians, in ult., in consequence of certain suspicions as to the in civilization. They inhabit a desirable country, was submitted to Professor Douglass, to be tested by and are paying attention to agriculture, and have a chemical analysis. The Professor reported that he large number of horses and cattle. They are more had detected arsenic by four different tests, and the neat in their habits than other tribes of Indians. coroner's jury therefore found a verdict of death by Some missionaries have established schools among poison against her husband, and he was taken into

the effect of improving one place at the expense of the lo- county checks issued to judges, jurors, constables, and the watch with the following note: cal, natural advantages of another in its vicinity. Should criers, for their services at the special term of Over On! Cow-PER!-A correspondent of the Mirror this bill become a law the same principle which authorizes and Terminer, in Cayuga, New York, holden for the "Sir:-Your watch, on examination, I found was the appropriations which it proposes to make, would also trials of Wyatt and Freeman, was \$3,669 53. Add not worth so much as the chain led me to think, authorize similar appropriations for the improvement of all to this the fees of sheriff and clerk, and it will pro- therefore I have returned it, hoping it would do you the other bays, inlets, and creeks, which may with equal bably be little short of \$1,000!

Capital Punishment.

GENTLEMEN: -- In your weekly paper of the 23d of

" LEGAL MURDER. - Albany, Tuesday evening, July 14. John Barnett was executed at Schenectady cessive Executives. It would be to effice and remove the this afternoon, for the murder of Somberger, in Scholimitations and restrictions of power which the constitu- haire county, sometime last winter. He died a tion has wisely provided to limit the authority and action dreadful death; life not being extinct until twenty of the federal government to a few well-defined and speci- minutes after the bolt was drawn from the drop. Thus fied objects. Besides these objections, the practical evils the tragedy ends legally. When will law-makers which must flow from the exercise, on the part of the fed- learn that ' the worst use you can put a man to is to

It is true there are many among us in the commuthem from the country, as far as my constitutional action nity, that are inclined to the opinion that capital punishment should not be inflicted in any case-that the murderer should not die. But there are also many of a different opinion, one of wh m I frankly confess myself to be. And though our legislature, last winter, virtually abolished capital punishment in this State, I am not yet convinced that that act was a pro-

The rulers (in this country the people, the supreme power being lodged in them) "are God's minister's, It will produce combinations of local and sectional executioners of his will and of his vengeauce, ordaintions for appropriations of public money which could not Inspiration bath said that the ruler "bareth not the of themselves, and standing alone, succeed, and cannot fail | sword in vain." Is it not rational to conclude that if he do bear it in vain, it will be taken from him and It must produce a disreputable scramble for the public given to another who will bear it NOT IN VAIN ? Why money, by the conflict which is inseparable from such a is a sword given to him if he should not use it ! And system, between local and individual interests and the if he use it as God's "revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil," must his act in discharge of that office be called " Legal Murder ! !" Must be be called a murderer! He being the minister of God, if he be a murderer, of necessity. God must also be a

I incline to the opinion that the Ruler of the unithe treasury, cannot consistently with their opinions en- every man's brother, will require the life of man." money. Thus a large portion of the Union, in numbers | cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, and in geographical extent, contributing its equal propor- but by the blood of him that shed it." I know many tion of taxes to the support of the government, would, others who are of the same opinion. My impression under the operation of such a system, be compelled to see is, that there is a decided majority of the people of the national treasure—the common stock of all-unequally | this community who are of the same opinion, or who disbursed, and often improvidently wasted for the advan- would be, on proper reflection and examination of tage of small sections, instead of being applied to the the subject. But should we be found to be in the great national purposes in which all have a common inte- minority, "a decent respect for the opinions of this rest, and for which alone the power to collect the revenue portion of mankind," might suggest the propriety of a phraseology different from that of the above article.

An inquiry very naturally rises in my mind, Why it be not, Congress cannot exercise it." It is not pretendof our country. With the increase of our numbers and death; life not being extinct until twenty minutes (!) the extension of our settlements, the local objects demand- after the bolt was drawn from the drop;" and not say ing appropriations of the public money for their improve- of the murdered Somberger, " The horrors of his ment will be proportionately increased. In each case the death were beyond description; the mortal wounds expenditure of the public money would confer benefits, were inflicted on him by the murderer, on Friday evedirect or indirect, only on a section, while these sections ming, and after lingering in continued pain of the most excruciating character, until Monday evening, he The wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in expired, leaving a wife and five young children to mourn withholding power over such objects from the federal their bereavement, and who were almost distracted on that it may be regarded by Congress as convenient, or government, and leaving them to the local governments account of the loss of him?" I do not say that this of the States, becomes more and more manifest with is true of Somberger; but I say it is literally true of a case that occurred some years ago, in the town where I reside, and which fell under my own observation. Why should all the sympathy be excited in favor of the murderer, and the murdered go unwen and unsung, and none to punish his wrongs, or speak a sympathetic word in behalf of him and of his irretrievably injured family ? And when God's avenger river in our country which might be supposed to promote executes wrath on him that does the foul murderous the agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial interests | evil, and cleanses the land of the blood that was shed therein, by the blood of him that shed it, this must

And more. Those who are disposed to look at the and with the advance of the confederacy of the States in injury done the murdered, and sympathize with him the career of national greatness, it becomes the more ap- and his bereaved family, and faithfully (though it be parent that the harmony of the Union, and the equal a painful task) execute the high mandates of the justice to which all its parts are entitled, require that the Ruler of the Universe against the murderer, they federal government should confine its action within the must be sneered at as in the extracts from the Brooklimits precribed by the constitution to its power and autho- lyn Eagle and N. Y. News, in your same paper above rity. Some of the provisions of this bill are not subject referred to. Such things smack of infidelity more than of philanthropy. Because the popular current is setting somewhat in favor of abolishing capital punishment, that popular impulse, it seems to me, is seized upon to sow broad cast the seeds of infidelity under a gaise of philanthropy. Do not understand me though, as charging you, gentlemen, with a disposition to spread infidelity. I think it is inadverthas authorized a loan or the issue of treasury notes to ance in you-that you have not sufficiently reflected

I know it is usual to denounce the advocates of capital punishment as Rev. Divines, "sanctified advocates of death punishment" &c., because more of them-(and to their honor be it spoken)-have lifted necessary to the smallest practicable sum. It would seem | their voices and pens to discuss the question rationalto be wise too, to abstain from such expenditures with a ly, than any other class. I do not belong to that class. belong, as you know, to the profession of the law. But if I can husband time enough from my necessary business, I have obtained my own consent to contribute my mite to forming a correct public sentiment on the subject. I think it high time to take up the matter seriously, and not lie still till the jibes and jeers of a morbid and mock philanthropy prejudice the public mind, and cause an incorrect public sentiment ed, will demand, through their representatives in Congress, to be formed. Therefore, if you will give me the use to be placed on an equal footing with them. With such of your columns during the fall, I propose discussing an increase of expenditure must necessarily follow either | the subject, either with you, if you choose to take the an increased public debt, or increased burdens upon the other side, or alone, as I can find time to write an fording protection and shelter for our navy and other shipthe Sentinel, I shall write others, as I can, and send With profound respect for the opinions of Congress, you. If you do not publish this communication, I

> I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

THE PAPAL ELECTION. - Several of the papers have published, from the Courrier des Etats Unis, an interesting account of the ceremonial attendant upon the death, election, and inauguration of the Bishop of Rome. The account is defective, in omitting to state the material fact, that four of the Catholic powordering Col. Baker's regiment of Illinois volunteers ers of Europe-Austria, France, Spain, and Portugal -exercise each the privilege of a single veto on the choice of the Cardinals. That is, the Nuncio of each of these powers may, in the Conclave, annul the election of one obnoxious candidate, and exclude him exercise of this power. For an election, the suffrages of two-thirds of the Cardinals voting is requisite. In the Rome Souterraine, of Didier, a portion of which was a few years ago translated and republished in this country under another title, there is a graphic OCEAN RACE.-The steamers Cambria and Great portraiture of the labors and struggles of the Conclave. The following paragraph, from the New York Freeman's Journal, refers to the interference of the

in each conclave; that is to say, when any candidate elected by the majority has been declared excluded by A REAL WORKING MAN .- A Mr. Maury, in a stump the Cardinal Mandatery of one of the four powers,

Potsonen .- The body of Mrs. Russell, wife of Dr. cently died at that place, was disinterred on the 18th

Considerate.-About a week since a young men in Salem, Massachusetts, lost a silver watch attached Expenses of Murder Trials .- The amount of to a gold chain. A day or two afterwards he received

more good than it did me,